

SPEECH ANALYSIS (PRACTICE)

1The Center for Diseases Control and Prevention states that 45 people of every
2100 non-smokers have diseases due to exposure to second hand smoke. What a
3smoker does to themselves is a personal matter, but what it does to a non-
4smoker is quite threatening and treacherous matter. Oman should enforce stricter
5laws that helps protect the nonsmokers from second-hand smoke. I am exposed
6daily to these smokers and breathe in this dangerous smoke that's still in the air
7and that makes me worried. And this includes you too that breathe in the
8chemicals found in the cigarettes whether you smoke or not. Today, I will be
9talking about the major issue related to second hand smoke on non-smokers,
10the problem with the current smoke-free law, the needed solutions that our
11country should adopt and finally tell how great it would be to live in a smoke-
12free environment.

13An article written by Dr. Smith Galvin in the *Journal of Health Sciences* states
14that, there are 4000 chemicals in a tobacco smoke and 69 are known to cause
15cancer. Carcinogens, a major cancer causing agent, are found in second-hand
16smoke. *Yourhealth.com* reports that the sidestream smoke or the smoke that
17comes out from the end of the cigarette has higher concentration of
18carcinogens than mainstream smoke. The mainstream smoke is the smoke
19inhaled by the smoker. The smoke is left in air for about three to four hours.
20Other chemicals present are benzene, cadmium, carbon monoxide, nickel and
21formaldehyde. According to the *Environmental protection Agency Website*, a
22staggering 3000 lung cancer deaths of non-smokers are reported each year.
23And you can imagine the number of deaths for just smokers? Astonishing,
24right? Therefore, those people exposed to environmental tobacco possess
25greater risk of developing such deadly disease like lung cancer. It's
26unfortunate to say that we live around such poisonous gases. It's unfortunate
27that we breathe in these gases. And it's most unfortunate when we lose
28someone we know because of diseases caused by the same poison.

29The current so-called ban on smoking law in Oman is not enough. Simply
30because, it's not strict or severe. On October 31, 2009 a proposal was made to
31ban all smoking in indoor places and the law came into effect in April 2010.
32The same law also applied to public beaches and parks. But how many of us
33have seen that, at many places like restaurants or beaches and even here in
34colleges, people smoking? I bet you have. Last week, I was walking by the
35Shatti beach in Muscat area with my younger brother and my grandmom
36where I saw countless people smoking at a popular coffee bistro. Although a
37'no smoking' sign is displayed in all these places, people are not following it
38and sadly the authorities are not inspecting this. The smoke emitted possess
39greater risks to children and young adults where there is an increased chance

40of developing asthma, breathing problems like bronchitis, meningitis and
41hearing loss. An article titled *Trends in asthma prevalence and severity in Omani*
42*schoolchildren* by Dr. Omar Al-Rawas of College of Medicine at SQU published
43in Asian Pacific Society of Respiriology concludes that the prevalence of both
44asthma and severe asthma remains high among Omani children. An article
45published by Barbara Chilmonczyk in the *New England Journal of Medicine*
46infers that there is sufficient evidence between exposure to environmental
47tobacco smoke and pulmonary diseases in children with asthma. Our hapless
48and innocent brothers, sisters, sons and daughters are victims of such atrocious
49acts that we see and allowing it in front of our eyes. A recent article in the
50Times of Oman dated 23 January reported that an employee of the hotel
51industry have admitted to not having followed the current smoke-free rule as
52'*they did not care of the rules.*' Shocked?! This is probably due to the nature of the
53current rule as insignificant, inconsequential, irrelevant or immaterial
54towards the current punishment.

55Now that you know the problem related to second-hand smoke and the
56current law, I'd like to mention the solutions that should be done to help
57alleviate this problem.

58Countries such as Bhutan, Ireland, the UK, Greece, Bulgaria, Malta, Spain and
59Hungary have the strictest smoke-free provisions with a complete ban on
60smoking in public places, on public transport and in workplaces. The United
61Kingdom has imposed strict smoke-free laws ranging from huge fine to
62prosecutions including jail-terms. The offences for which an individual can be
63legally charged when the law is not complied within the following ways-
64*firstly, failure to display no-smoking signs, secondly, smoking in a workplace, public*
65*place or vehicle and thirdly failure to prevent smoking in a workplace, public place or*
66*vehicle.* You must be wondering about the impact this law had? Well, the fact is
67that there were no opposing impacts. In a report published by the UK
68government in 2011 that is available online and written by Linda Bauld who is
69Professor of Socio-Management at the University of Stirling and the UK Centre
70for Tobacco Control Studies asserts and concludes that the law has had a
71significant positive impact. England's experience and the outcomes observed
72are very similar to those reported in other countries where smoke free laws
73have been implemented and research has been conducted to explore impact.
74Results from the studies conducted in England show benefits for health,
75changes in attitudes and behavior and no clear adverse impact on the
76hospitality industry. Second hand smoke exposure in children also fell,
77continuing a positive trend observed since the mid-1990s. Analysis of Hospital
78Episode Statistics in England showed a significant drop in hospital admissions
79for heart attacks as a result of smokefree legislation. The Republic of Ireland
80imposed tough anti-smoking legislation in March 2004 where the starting fine

81is between 2000- 3000 Euros, or 1000-1500 OMR. The current penalty here in
82Oman of a mere 100 to 300 Omani rials is not going to help. I repeat, it's not!
83The government of Oman needs to enforce tough and stricter laws on the
84smoke-free laws. Just like the punishment for crossing the yellow lane. Just like
85the punishment for jumping the red light.

86I've told you the best solution that our government should adopt. So what
87would it be like if such stricter law is adopted?

88Our motherland would be a happier place. The quality of air would be so pure
89and fresh that you don't need to worry about what's in the air. A disease free
90environment; a hygienic and an unpolluted country. Oman's *Ministry of health*
91states that 70% of the Sultanate's residents suffer from some kind of curable
92diseases related to smoking. And if the government does not take strong
93action, these curable diseases might become terminal ones.

94Today, I talked to you about the problem with the current law and impact on
95non-smokers. I also mentioned about the needed solution for this sad and
96grave issue. Finally, I told about how great it would be to live in this beautiful
97country without second-hand smoke. You can do your bit by supporting
98smoke-free establishments and discourage people including family members
99and friends to think about banning it and be a part of a small campaign that I
100am into to educate the masses about a smoke-free environment. It's the
101biggest gift from Allah being able to live and breathe in clean air in our
102motherland that is free from any harmful elements. It's your right! And you
103need to fight!

104 Thank you.

Turn over page for the Questions.....

Questions:

1. What is the general purpose of the above speech?

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2. What is the Proposition of this speech? Also, identify the type of proposition.

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3. Comment on the ethos aspect built in the speech with its respective line numbers.

ASPECTS OF ETHOS	LINE #

4. Comment on the logos aspects of the above speech by giving examples from the speech-with line numbers.

ASPECTS OF LOGOS	LINE #

5. Comment on the pathos aspect built in the speech with its respective line numbers.

ASPECTS OF PATHOS	LINE #

6. Identify the types of supporting materials (with the line numbers) used in this speech.

TYPE OF SUPPORTING MATERIAL	Line #'s	(Starting word)	(Ending word)

7. How has the speaker achieved initial credibility?

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8. Evaluate the evidence used in the entire speech.

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9. Identify any three persuasive strategies used in the above speech.

PERSUASIVE STRATEGIES	LINE #

10. Identify the type of reasoning used for the first main idea.

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11. Identify the organizational pattern used in the speech. Do you think the pattern fits the objective of the speech? Explain briefly your reason.

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TYPE OF PREVIEW/SUMMARY	LINE #

STYLISTIC DEVICE	EXAMPLE	LINE #'s

15. Has the speaker used emotion to persuade? Give reasons to support your answer.

ASPECTS OF EMOTION	LINE #'S

16. Would the audience, in your opinion, for this speech be receptive, unreceptive or non-committed if it were delivered in your class? Give reasons to support your answer

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